BITTER ATTACK ON MOLINEUX IN EFFORT TO CON

testimony as to the similarity of the admitted specimens of the Molineux writing and those on the poison package must be considered.

All through the charge the Court referred to the defendant as "Mister

With few exceptions he referred to Harry Cornish as "that man Cor-

THE OPENING TO-DAY.

There was a rush of many feet when the big door of the room in which the oratorical fight for the life of Roland B. Molineux is raging was thrown

Women were in the rush-noisy, persistent and irrepressible. The crowd was not as big as yesterday, but it was just as hysterical.

Possibly the shock of ex-Gov. Black's arraignment of Cornish had done something to abate the feverishness of interest, but it was plain that when Mr Osborne arose to resume his bitter arraignment of Molineux to-day there was not that sense of expectancy that marked the proceedings of yesterday. Those in the court rather assumed the critical than the view of the mere

JURYMEN LOOKED REFRESHED.

Every member of the jury was in his seat ten minutes before the time for beginning the proceedings. Twelve cheerful, relieved men were the jurymen. The diamonds in the shirt front of No. 6 and the scarf of No. 5 slittered like searchlights, while No. 11 and No. 12 were deep in a discuson of the handwriting specimens.

The invariably punctual Justice Lambert took his seat on time to the minute, after saluting his wife, who was seated in what has been termed the right proscenium box.

Mr. Osborne, with his hair combed, his face composed and his eyes clear and snappy, was in his place ready, even eager, to plunge into the effort of letting go of the flood of fact and circumstance that he has accumulated concerning this case since the first indictment of Roland B.

Molineux was pale and weary-looking as he came into court during the bustle surrounding the arrival of the Court. He shot a glance half of inquiry, half of apprehension, at the prosecutor. Well did he know the orof what he knows of the death of Mrs. Kate Adams and the events leading up to that tragedy.

DIFFERENCE OF PLEADERS.

Certainly a difference must be expected between the case outlined by the defense and the case outlined by the prosecution when both go before the jury, but a difference so pronounced as that between the Osborne and Black presentations of the Molineux case is not often encountered.

In fact, but for the ocasional mention of familiar names, it would be hard for one not knowing the case well to realize that Osborne was talking to-day about anything in the remotest way connected with what Gov. Black was talking about yesterday. The difference was so plain, so glaring, as to inspire thought.

SET-BACK FOR MR. WEEKS.

In fact so plain did it become that there were scores of points in the evidence that Gov. Black Mad failed to touch upon that the defense became agitated. Mr. Weeks ventured to interrupt when the prosecutor spoke of the fact that a store in Newark kept the blue interlaced crescent paper and that Hermann & Co. had an account at this store. Mr. Weeks said there the poison r was no proof. Mr. Osborne turned around with a spring like the spring of a tiger.

"Do you deny it?" he asked in a voice that suggested ice.

"No, no," interposed Gov. Black. "No, no."

Again did the defense show signs of exasperation when Mr. Osborne made the assertion that Barnet had paid attentions to the present Mrs. Molneux when she was Blanche Chesebrough. Gov. Black objected, although it was brought out on Molineux's cross-examination. The Judge sustained the objection and made the first inexplicable ruling since he took charge of this trial.

BARNET TRAGEDY DWELT UPON.

Mr. Osborne went at him rough-shod and compelled the admission of the statements he was prepared to make about the Barnet letters. The Court, cornered, said he simply wished to remind the prosecutor of the limitations put on the admission of the Barnet testimony by the Court of Appeals. But the unabashed Osborne went right along and did just what he set out

JUDGE LAMBERT'S CLEAR CHARGE TO THE JURY.

ing up: Adams died on the twenty-eighth day degree. He may be convicted for murder in the second degree if the evidence so warrants.

"I believe I am required by the law to say that if in your judgment the you may return a verdict of man-slaughter in the first or the second

a human being with intent, with de liberate design regardless of justifica-

"First from a deliberate and premed itated design to effect the death of the person intended to be killed or of an-

"You can udge by the case of theper kill the person intended or another.

"To constitute murder in the second degree every element that is in the be present. The element of passion may enter into this to instigate the degre of the offense, and sudden emotion

Degrees of Manslaughter.

"Manslaughter in the first degree when the person does not mean to kill. Manslaughter in the second degree may be by any act that does not contemplate

"It is contended by the People that i the defendant is guilty of any crime he is guilty of murder in the first degree. "The defendant, so far as he has moken through his attorneys, does not sake any position o nthe kind of charge against him. But you must take into ount the four degrees of murder, and you are to determine whether, if he is ity, his offense falls under the first second murder class, or first or sec nd manslaughter class of homicide. Under the statute the defendant presumed to be innocent at the beging of the trial or up to the close of trial until his guilt is established ong a reasonable doubt. The Burden of doubt never shifts

ation. That is a safe rd established for the accused. The Privilege of Doubt.

and free from difficulty to impar

If the evidence fails to dismediately after recess. He said, stand- close the guilt of the defendant beyond ings of a reasonable doubt, he should be ac-

quitted "To properly apply this rule it is esof December, 1898, and the defendant sential that you gentlemen comprehend is charged by the people with being re- the meaning of reasonable doubt. 1 sponsible for her death. The defendant have prepared a definition of my own as been indicted for murder in the first which I shall charge you as the law.

"The reasonable doubt should be accase is not brought within the scope of a moral conviction that the defendant

the evidence.

The People's Case.

and envelope containing the business card of Tiffany & Co. printed upon them.

"That he obtained a small blue bottle not used as a bromo seltzer bottle, and caused to be put in it cyanide of mervury, sealed it, placed the cork in it put it in a package addressed it to Harry S. Cornish, at the Knickerbocker Harry S. Cornish, at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Forty-fourth street and Madison avenue, and that he placed it in the General Post-Office on Dec. 23, 1898, and that Cornish on Dec. 24 received it. That on the 25th he took it to the home of Mrs. Adams and that on Dec. 28 he (Cornish) fixed a dose of it for Mrs. Adams and it killed her.

I have eald the that the defendant is the person who wrote the address. Unless that is estab-

COURT OFFICERS BRINGING IN LUNCH TO WOMEN AT THE MOLINEUX TRIAL.



deal ahead of him, for before, on occasions, has he heard Mr. Osborne tell

hat these men who had had business elations with the defendant would be he ones above all others to identify ones above all others to identify man's handwriting.

t is suggested for the defendant their evidence is but opinion and do not their having seen his signation. It is suggested that all they are to determine the question is the

They Testify Against Him.

Then you have the evidence of the

andwriting.
s the contention of the defendant. "It is the contention of the defendant, as I have said, that they rely upon the mere mental photograph of the defendant as they remember it. The defendant declares that this is nothing but the opinion of these persons and counts for

Testimony to Prove Guilt.

to them.
"The Barnet letters cannot be considered by you unless you decide that they are in the writing of the defendant. If you so decide, on the opinion of these experts and others, then you are

experts have given as their opinion that the defendant wrote the address on the

Five Swore He Didn't Write It.

which I shall charge you as the law.

"The reasonable doubt should be actual and substantial and not be mere speculation. It is a condition of mind which, after carfeul consideration of the evidence in the case, is not sustained by a moral conviction that the defendant is guilty.

"So I may say to you to meet the requirements of the law the evidence need not be so strong as to exclude all possibility of guilt. It wants to be sufficiently strong to establish his guilt to a moral certainty, then you are warranted in finding the defendant guilty.

"I ask you in the discharge of your duties that you bear in mind the rule as it has been stated and applied to the evidence.

"I shall not go over the points they made to prove that contention. That burden you are warranted in finding the defendant guilty.

"I ask you in the discharge of your duties that you bear in mind the rule as it has been stated and applied to the evidence.

"I shall not go over the points they made to prove that contention. That burden is contention and to overcome the People's case, he has provided five witnesses who were friends of his, or acquaintances, members of the Knickerbocker or New York Athletic Clubs. They testified that they were familiar with his writing, and they said this address on the package was not written by this defendant.

"He has also presented six bankers, none of whom know him or his handwriting, and from the defendant.

"Or hthe part of the defendant he defendant writing. To support this contention and to overcome the People's case, he has provided five witnesses who were friends of his, or acquaintances, members of the Knickerbocker or New York Athletic Clubs. They testified that they were familiar with his writing, and from the defendant.

"He has also presented six bankers, none of whom know him or his handwriting, and from the defendant.

"I ake you in the discharge of your duties that you bear in mind the rule as it has been stated and applied to the defendant and they said this address on the polacy was not written

May Ignore Experts.

"You are not required to be controlled by the expert evidence except that it is that he procured a bottle and a box and envelope containing the business have been sworn by either side and the other denving. You will see now that the evidence balances itself so far as the experts are "Did he procure the blue bottle of

"Did he procure the blue bottle of bromo? There is no direct evidence that he did. The defendant denies it. That is the only evidence except what is attempted to be inferred. It is claimed by the people that it was bought by the defendant and that the poison was in the bottle when it was received by Cornish at the club. "Did he procure the silver bottle-holder? It is alleged by the people that the person who sent the poison package procured the envelope, the box. the bromo seitzer bottle and the hottle-holder.

Dec. 28 he (Cornish) fixed a dose of it for Mrs. Adams and it killed her.

Points for Molineux.

"I have said it is essential that the people establish these facts in order to convict him of any crime. No one saw the defendant procure either of these. No one saw him address, scal or degosit the package or do any one of the things charged against him. The defendant has entered a plea of not aguity. You are to determine whether the people have established the necessary connection to convict him of this crime. "The important question or circumstances for the People to connect the defendant with the crime is the directing of this package. It is claimed by the people that the defendant worked had an account at the saw the defendant worked had an account at the store; that he was in the habit of the store; that he had a friend in the store; that he saw him later and spoke to him of this crime.

"The important question or circumstances for the People to connect the defendant with the crime is the directing of this package. It is claimed by the people that the defendant worked had an account at the saw that he saw him later and spoke to him of the case. The defense claims that he was not pleased with the superscription on the package. And they support the theory by experts, bankers and persons who know his writing.

The One Chance to Convict.

"It is one of the charges against him that the defendant is condition of affairs so preyed upon a probability announced that the defendant is claimed that the defendant is claimed that the defendant was and a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club until April 20, 1888, and an amember of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club until April 20, 1898, and an amember of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club until April 20, 1898, and an amember of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club until April 20, 1898, and an amember of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club until April 20, 1898, and an amember of the Club and the fendant april 40 that the bottle-holder was purchased.

"The Boule I april 20, 1898, and an

also appears that on Dec. 7, twenty-one days before, he wrote a letter to Scheffer, enclosing a letter written by Cornthe story of Huff is not reasonable.

They say it is improbable that the prisoner would rush in and say in a loud tone that he wanted to buy this bottle-holder for a lady.

"On the part of the defendant it is claimed that, whether improbable or not, he is corroborated by Miss Miller in so much that both describe the same man with the red beard, and, that you therefore cannot cast it one side as immaterial.

If you so decide, on the opinion of these experts and others, then you are to use these Barnet letters for comparison in making up your verdict as to the authorship of the address on the package.

"That is the first question you are to determine—determine if the people have proved that the Barnet letters are in the handwriting of the defendant. If they are, then you take the Cornish letters and the conceded writ-store,

"Salesmen in the store testified that "And so the generative to be drawn" by you that the defendant bought this bottle-holder.

"As an abstract question I shall have the property of the property o

to charge you that there is no direct evidence that the defendant bought this bottle-holder. As to the other circumstances supporting the claim of the people that he did buy the bottle-holder—that is for you to determine. "But in view of the claim made by the people that weight must be given to other circumstances, I leave the point for your consideration. for your consideration

The Cyanide Testimony.

"The people say that cyanide of mer "The people say that cyanide of mercury has no use in medicine, and that for this reason it is rare. There may be plenty of it, they say, but it is not common. They say this defendant studied chemistry in New York. His business required a knowledge of chemistry, and it is claimed that cyanide of mercury is a product of certain ingredients used in the making of point in the factory where this defendant worked. So it is claimed on the part of the people that the defendant had the polit

ractory where this defendant worked. So it is claimed on the part of the people that the defendant had the ability and was surrounded by the means to produce cyanide of mercury, and that these conditions were not applicable to any one else in the case; that he could produce it and was more likely to produce it.

"The defendant refutes the charge that he made the cyanide of mercury; that he did not know how to make it, and that he did not know that the ingredients in his laboratory would manufacture cyanide of mercury.

"Of course on the theory that he is not the person who sent the package, this is reasonable. But if you find other circumstances showing that this defend-

not the person who sent the package, this is reasonable. But if you find other circumstances showing that this defendant sent the package, then the claim of the people is reasonable.

"You will assign all these circumstances their proper place in your consideration of the testimony, and base your conclusions upon a sober review of the facts with their relative merits as circumstantial evidence.

"There are other circumstances relied upon by the people to make you conclude that the defendant is guilty. It is claimed that the defendant was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club until April 20, 1898, and a membor of the House Committee; that Cornish appeared in the club as an employee, the instructor of athletics. His position was subordinite to the defendant; that soon after their views clashed; that Cornish disrespected and disobeyed the defendant on three occasions.

lished the defendant cannot be convicted of any crime.

"So you will observe that that is the central question for inquiry by you. The defendant denies that it is his writing or that he is its author. Consequently the people are required to establish that fact.

"First take up the witnesses, two bankers have testified that the defendant toold a falsehood about his whereabouts on that day.

They know his writing, they said. They say the address was in the defendant's handwriting.

"This is the explanation of the defendant that the that the evidence of these witnesses is but a mere opinion and it is claimed by the people has at their defendant every opinion and it is claimed by the people has at the older? The facts must be seen at rached the mental status that he details that he had been at rached the mental status that he details that he had been at rached the mental status that he details that he said that he had been at rached the mental status that he details that the that the that time Mr. Hermann, one of the manded that Cornish must be discussion on that fact.

"It is claimed on the part of the firm.

"It is claimed on the part of the hard that the defendant that that the that the defendant toold a falsehood about his whereabouts on that day.

"The defendant contends that the evidence of these witnesses is but a mere opinion and it is claimed by the people had the had been at rached the mental status that he detained that Cornish must be discussion of the defendant in the firm.

"It is claimed on the part of the firm.

"It is claimed that the defendant in that the defendant had a falsehood about his whereabouts on that day.

"The defendant defendant that the that the that the that the had been at rached the mental status that he detained that the defendant that that the that the that the had been at rached the mental status that he detained that the defendant in the firm.

"It is claimed on the part of the firm.

"It is claimed on the part of the distance that the defendant in the defendant in the firm.

"

"There is another circumstance. It is alleged on the part of the people that the defendant conceived the idea of hiring a private letter-box at No. 1820 Broadway in December, 1898, and that he then began corresponding with medical firms in Cornish's name. It is claimed that that indicates the things that were operating on the defendant's

claimed that that indicates the things that were operating on the defendant's mind.

"For the purpose of proving that they put Koch on the stand. He says that in July or August he sent the defendant a circular letter that he had a post-office box to rent. The defendant denies that he received it. There is no proof that he did receive it. The people claim that it is fair to assume that he received it because of the incidents that followed. The people have a right to make that claim.

"It is claimed that between Dec. 12 and 15, 1898, the defendant called upon Koch with regard to renting a box. Koch says that later some one rented the box for which the defendant negotiated and that somebody received mail addressed to H. Cornish. The people claim that this defendant rented the box and that he wrote three letters that produced the replies that came through this box. The people assert that the defendant wrote the letters in the name of Cornish as an act of hostility to him. "It is important as bearing on the handwriting of the defendant. Koch says the defendant hired the box. The people claim that these letters written in the name of Cornish on bis paper, and it is admitted by the defendant that he had a sheet of the blue paper and on it wrote the Burns letter. So that the people claim that the natural inference is that the defendant was the man who hired the letter-box from Koch in the name of Cornish. nired the letter-box from Koch in the

Deulal of Koch's Story.

"Tenry, a reporter, was familiar with

defence says Koch did not recognize
Molineux.

"Teary, a reporter, was familiar with
Koch in connection with this case, and
she he saw Koch on Dec. 23, 1888, and
the second not recognize Molineux. This
the saw the inquest, witness Terry says,
the William of the same and the same declarately from
the Koch is not worthy of belief. It is for
you to say who is telling the truth.
Terry or Koch.

"It appears from cross-examination
that he sold his story to a newspaper for
that he sold his story to a newspaper for
that he sold his story to a newspaper for
that he sold his story to a newspaper for
that he sold his story to a newspaper for
that he sold his story to a newspaper for
that he sold his story to a newspaper for
the same qualities that are to be found
in a man who would send a poleon
till after he had testified on the stand.

Gertlemen, before the law that is a
felony and there would be no question as
to conviction. It is a crime. It's
bribery. The law does not require a
witness to testify to facts he discloses
for money.

"This defendant. He had been he lied and said
that he had been he lied and said
tha Molineux.
"Terry, a reporter, was familiar with Koch in connection with this case, and he saw Koch on Dec. 23, 1888, and often later, Koch, after observing Mol-

ble doubt.
"If they've done that it would be all that is required. If they have failed, the verdict must be for the defendant. I've said all f desire to say on this branch of the case. You must remember

The Suspicton on Cornish.

"There is another branch of this case. Counsel have assumed that Mrs. Adams died on Dec. 28, 1898, from poison given her through the mechanical aid of Cornish. The defendant has the right to

poison package was mailed, between 2 and 5 P. M. If it was mailed before 2 at would have been received at the club that night, according to the defendant.

"There is no evidence of the receipt of the mail at the club that night are considered as the considered as the mail at the club."

"I ask Your Honor," said Mr. Osborne again, "to charge that the claim of the prosecution is that the claim of the prosecution is that the defendant procured the bottle holder either through himself or some one else."

"If you so determine" said the Justice, "you must find the other person and determine that it was procured at the instance of the defendant."

"I ask that your Honor charge the jury that there was no evidence of enmity in the mind of Cornish toward the dead woman?"

"I refuse to do that. The jury must determine."

There was some argument then over the exhibits that were to be given into the power of the jury.

Gov. Black said he thought to submit the exhibits would be to unduly and improperly magnify the importance of the testimony of the experts.

District-Attorney Jerome was about to arsue the matter when the Judge said.

"You do not want them to go before the jury, Gov. Black?"

"No."

"Then they will not go."

With that Justice Lambert swept some papers off his desk and signified that the jury was to be sent away.

tempt at disguise. Mr. Carvalho said the same thing. Even the defendant's own expert said there were things that led them to think some of the writing was disguised. That crazy writing was one of the terms used. People begin in that crawly way when they start to disguise a hand. This man began in June, 1998, to disguise his hand, it was begun for some other purpose than the death of Mrs. Adams. By the time the Cornish letters were written the disguised hand had improved."

Disguise Nearly Perfect.

case. I leave them to you to consider and to give them due weight.

"One word on the legal effect of these various circumstances. If you believe the various statements of many with easies you will conclude that Mrs. Admand sled of cyanide of mercury polishing. "At the same time Gov. Black told you that handwriting is alike because this his is Molineux guilty of the crime to this: Is Molineux guilty of the crime to reach that point you must ask, "Did Molineux write the address on the package?"

"There is no direct evidence. No one saw him mail it. So that you can depend only on circumstances if the circumstances for the defendant. The circumstances must be consistent with guilt you annot convict the defendant. The circumstances must be consistent with guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

"If they've done that, it would be all that is required. If they have failed, the verifict must be for the defendant." "How could that system of recognizing a man's handwriting under all sorts the verifict must be for the defendant." "The circumstances must be consistent with guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

"If they've done that, it would be all that is required. If they have failed, the verifict must be for the defendant." "How could that system of recognizing a man's handwriting under all sorts the verifict must be for the defendant." "How could that system of recognizing a man's handwriting under all sorts the verifict must be for the defendant." "The circumstances must be consistent with guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

"If they've done that, it would be all that is required. If they have failed, the verifict must be for the defendant." "The circumstances must be consistent with guilt beyond a reasonable doubt." "How could that system of recognizing a man's handwriting under all sorts the verifict must be for the defendant." "The only time there, and among them were constantive to the constantive time of conditions be adopted unless it was sort." The only time there, and among them were employed together at the club varience

"How could that system of recognizing a man's handwriting under all sorts is of conditions be adopted unless it was sure.

"Take the Bertillon system. It takes in nineteen measurements. If he has those nineteen measurements he is the man. Those nineteen do not include anything that he can lay aside. It doesn't take into the comparison anything that he can lay aside. It the man eminus that concern the little finger. It is not strange that the same and stiting down and a man standing up. The man sitting down is the same an an sitting down and a man standing up. The man sitting down is the same and standing up. The man sitting down is the same and standing up. The man sitting down is the same and standing up. The man sitting down is the same and coat or a hat. The eliference is not essential. There is a difference is not essential. There is a difference. I say again, but it is not strange that the defense did not touch on that letter.

"The poison package handwriting was by the defendant and in a disguise."

"I appeal to the honor of every man on the jury if he heard any witness for the defense that pointed out that absent little finger in this handwriting. There is no contradiction about that handwriting. When I assume that the defense that pointed out that absent little finger in this handwriting. There is no contradiction about that handwriting. When I assume that the about that absent little finger in the handwriting. There is no contradiction about that handwriting was disguised I base that a spriting was not the same as Molineur's because it was written with a backward slant. How absurd in a man who is familiar with the variations of writing and the things that can be done by one who tries to disguise a hand!

"Thought to Molineux and Barnet paid attention to the same woman." To bject," said the Court. "To mean to refer to the Barnet Case." It mean to refer to the Barnet Case. The defendant is the mean who.

done by one who tries to disguise a hand!

Now, gentlemen, we have not only found that the defendant is the man who had the motive, who bought the bottle-holder and who wrote the address on the poison package. On the Zist of December, 1898, we find Molipeux—remember the day—in Newark, met by Farrell near Hartdegen's store. On that day a man who hated Cornish went to No. 1620 Broadway and hired a letter-box in Cornish's name and wrote for drugs. On that day the defendant wrote for the bromo seltzer.

A Question of Probability.

"Is it not improbable that two men could break out on the same day with acts of hostility against Cornish? Is it likely? No, I say, no. Molineux, with all the secrecy, bought the bottle-holder and hired the letter-box at No. 1820 Broadway on the same day. It is many dothat, and the Court. "I'mean to refer to the Barnet case only in so far as it was brought out in the testimony," went on Mr. Osborne. "You may do that, of course, but you know that, of course, but you will not hat, of course, but you will not hat, of course, but you will not hat, of course, but you have a strength on the woman who is now his wife.

"I also intend to show," Mr. Osborne then woman after Barnet's death."

"You have already shown that," Justice Lambert said, sustaining Mr. Black's contention. "The Court of Appeals has ruled that you must not all the secrecy, bought the bottle-holder and hired the letter-box at No. 1820 Broadway on the same day. It

is do if, this you're and that the defendant with the mall at the club, it was taken, the his troubles with Cornin were out at the mall at the club, it was taken, the his troubles with Cornin were out at the mall at the club, it was taken, the his troubles with Cornin were out at the mall at the club, it was taken, the his troubles with Cornin were out at the mall at the club, it is said the motive the people and if this teatmony is credible, it is like at the motive the people and if this teatmony is credible, it is contact that the contact the contact the contact that the contact the contact the contact that the contact the contact the contact the contact that the contact tha

much to expect a man to have a perfect recollection of another's features a brief meeting and the lapse of after a brief meeting and the lapse of four years

"Where are the nine places where the blue paper is sold? Two places are in New York. We find that one of these in New York. We find that one of these in New York. We find that one of these in Hermann & Co. had an account at Blumm & Co. had an account at Blumm & Co. had an account at Blumm & Co. and that Morris Hermann & Co. had an account at Blumm & Co. had an account at Blumm & Co. s. Mollineux was the employed by Morris Hermann & Co. had not not in a hundred years will you use the same language. Try it, and you was bought in Blumm & Co. s. Mollineux words.

The interwoven crescent blue paper that was bought in Blumm & Co. s. Mollineux word the Conlish letters on was bought in Blumm & Co. s. Mollineux word the consent. The man who wrote that the same shown to you and all a certain remedy. Now the Harpster letter cornes in. The man who wrote that the same that the same shown to you and all an expected to get damaging information against Harpster. Four people knew & Co. Four men knew this—Cornish against Harpster. Four people knew & Co. Four men knew this—Cornish against Harpster. Holles knew. Roalad B. Mollineux knew. Now. who of these wrote the letter of inquiry? Who had a reason for trying to injure Harrster? We can sit the thing down with ease and an sit the content of the other saws and the same shown to the same language. The policy of the pol

Athletic Club. Then Molineux suggested that the injurious letter be written. Who had the combined hatred against Cornish and Harpster Roland B. Molineux.

"The letter was not written by Helles. It was not written by Helles. It was not written by Cornish, because he was Harpster's friend. He had all the information anybody had about Harpster. Nobody suspected Helles of having written it. Gallagher did not write it, of course. An enemy of Harpster wrote it, and that enemy was Molineux.

Eczema, Ne Cure, Ne Par.

"Q. Do you believe Gallagher would say anything against you?" 'A. I do not." Now, what did Gallagher say? 'I knew that Molineux did not like Harpster that Molineux wrote the Harpster lester, that Molineux what Molineux did not like Harpster seter or Cornish.

"In October, 1888, Helles went to the New York Athletic Club and wanted to sell beef to the club. Molineux said the would use his influence in that direction if Helles would buy paint from a Newark firm that Molineux was interested in. Then they talked over the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Molineux told of his dislike for Cornish and that Harpster was the same kind of a low-down fellow as Cornish. And then the two agreed to write to Harpster's former employer and get a letter from them that would injure him in the eyes of Ballantine & Co."

Molineux Hated Cornish.

"While there they got to talking, and the talk showed what was brooding in his mind. It showed that in October, 1888, Molineux hated Cornish, that he helieved Cornish and Harpster both to be low fellows. Then the letter harred by Molineux for both these men. Molineux wanted Harpster to lose his portition, and was willing to do anything to bring that about. If he would do that to Harpster what would he do to Cornish, and do many thing to bring that about. If he would do that to Harpster what would he do to Cornish, and do many thing to bring that about. If he would the to Harpster what would he do to Cornish, and do many thing to bring that about. If he would do that to Harpster what would he do to Cornish. The Molineux suggested that the injurious letter be written. Who had the combined hatred against Cornish and Harpster Roland B. Molineux.

Monineux and that Injurious letter be written. Who had the combined hated against Cornish and Harpster Roland B. Molineux.

Molineux and that Molineux suggested that the injurious letter be written. Who had the combined hated and proportials build by wire an appropriate burial and left to attend it. He thinks the hound was